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ABSTRACT

This booklet was designed as a guide to Hungarian traditions primarily of interest to children. The topics covered suggest the diversity of the Hungarian heritage, from the legends of the founding of Hungary to contemporary Hungarian customs and arts. Brief discussions are presented on: (1) the Hungarian language, pronunciation of frequently used words and phrases, and Hungarian names; (2) games and dances; (3) holiday customs; (4) cuisine; and (5) crafts and national symbols. A bibliography of children's books and materials is included. (JD)

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ED219343

HUNGARIAN ETHNIC HERITAGE STUDY
OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

Educational Curriculum Kit 1

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CHILDREN'S HUNGARIAN HERITAGE

prepared by
Ruth Biro

Study Director: Dr. Paul Bődy

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

2 **1981**

SP 020 311

HUNGARIAN ETHNIC HERITAGE STUDY OF PITTSBURGH

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HUNGARIAN ETHNIC HERITAGE
STUDY OF PITTSBURGH

Educational Curriculum Kit 1

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Prepared by:
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Dr. Paul Bődy, Director

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INTRODUCTION

The Hungarian Ethnic Heritage Study of Pittsburgh is pleased to present a series of ten educational curriculum kits concerning the history, culture and current community life of Hungarians in Greater Pittsburgh.

The purpose of this series is to provide an easily understandable guide to the Hungarian ethnic community in Greater Pittsburgh. The ten curriculum kits can be read and understood by the interested student, teacher, and general reader. No special training in Hungarian studies is presumed.

The format of curriculum kits was chosen for several reasons. By treating specific topics separately, we wished to present to the reader, student and teacher a comprehensive view of a well-defined topic. For example, the reader interested in current ethnic life will find most of that information in kits 3 and 4, concerned with "Historic Hungarian Places" and "Hungarian Community Life," respectively. On the other hand, the historically-inclined reader will turn to kit 2, "Hungarian Immigrants in Greater Pittsburgh, 1880-1980." Another practical consideration was that teachers should be able to use each kit as a basic information source, reading material, and teaching guide on a specific topic. Those interested in several topics will probably review all kits and consult additional sources listed in each of them.

The titles of the ten curriculum kits are:

1. Children's Hungarian Heritage
2. Hungarian Immigrants in Greater Pittsburgh, 1880-1980
3. Guide to Historic Hungarian Places in Greater Pittsburgh
4. Hungarian Community Life in Greater Pittsburgh
5. Hungarian Folk Traditions Revisited
6. Hungarian Folk Arts and Crafts
7. Survey of Hungary: Past and Present
8. Hungarian Historical Sources and Collections in Greater Pittsburgh
9. Bibliographical Guide to Hungarian-American Sources
10. Teaching Guide for Hungarian Curriculum Kits.

These curriculum kits respond to the special need of the classroom teacher for relevant materials and a teaching

guide to Hungarian ethnic studies. The first seven kits introduce selected subject areas, while kits 8-10 provide guidelines for research and teaching.

Another feature of our study is that it makes available an extraordinary amount of primary source material relating to the history of the Pittsburgh Hungarian community. In the course of our research, we have identified and evaluated historical resources preserved in 13 libraries, 25 church collections, and 24 organizational archives, amounting to a total of 62 separate documentary collections. All major holdings in each collection are identified, evaluated, and annotated for the benefit of the prospective student and scholar in kit 8. To illustrate the potential value of these resources, we have used them liberally in our narrative.

This publication is not intended as the final word on Hungarians in Pittsburgh, but the first major step leading to the discovery and better understanding of the Hungarian heritage. Our primary task was to prepare an inventory of documentary resources, to present selected aspects of the Hungarian heritage, and to design guidelines for classroom teaching. We hope that the results of our work will encourage students, teachers, and scholars to explore the Hungarian heritage. We welcome such explorations and are prepared to provide assistance if requested.

We extend our sincere appreciation to all persons and organizations who supported this undertaking. We acknowledge the financial assistance provided to us by the Ethnic Heritage Studies Program of the United States Department of Education, which made our study possible. We express our special thanks to the Pittsburgh Hungarian community, to all churches and synagogues, fraternal, social, and cultural organizations, as well as individuals who responded so generously to our requests. We wish to extend our appreciation to our Advisory Council, representing both Hungarian organizations and ethnic studies specialists. We appreciate also the support received from our organizational sponsor, the American Hungarian Educators' Association. Finally, as project director I wish to take this opportunity to commend the outstanding cooperation, dedication, and sustained performance, often under trying circumstances, of all study participants, and especially of their families, whose patience, sacrifices, and sense of humor made the completion of this study possible.

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1. PREFACE

Children's Hungarian Heritage has been designed to provide a glimpse of Hungarian traditions of primary interest to children. The topics covered suggest the diversity of the Hungarian heritage for children, from the legends on the founding of Hungary to contemporary Hungarian customs and arts.

Materials for this kit were provided by Béla Bíró, Kálmán and Judith Magyar, Margit Nagy-Jara, Miklos Kontra, Christine Sakalik.

This work is dedicated to the spirit and poetic message of Sándor Petőfi, Hungary's most famous poet, who died at the age of 26 in 1849 on the battlefield fighting for his country's independence. His poems convey thoughts which remain in the hearts of Hungarian immigrants and their children. The stirring words of the poet symbolize to Hungarians their love of the homeland and their dedication to liberty. One of the memorable poems of Petőfi expresses his great love of liberty:

> My dream is of love and of liberty
> For love I would give my life,
> And for liberty my love.

Although Petőfi was a fervent revolutionary, he had great respect for his Hungarian heritage. He expressed his pride in Hungarian traditions in one of his frequently read poems:

> I am a Magyar.
> I turn with pride to the past.
> Wherever I look I find epic deeds and magnificent heroes,
> Who have played our part on the stage of European history.
> And it has been far from insignificant
> For all the glory and riches of the world I would not abandon you, my country, for I love you, I love you passionately.

The theme of this curriculum kit can be stated in Petőfi's words:

> Come sit beside me
> and let me forget I am an adult
> I am a child, a child again.
> Blow willow whistle blow. . . .

Illustration 1
Cover from The White Stag

2. LEGEND OF THE FOUNDING OF HUNGARY

Historians tell us that the ancient Hungarians lived near the western slopes of the Ural Mountains in Eurasia. About the fifth century A.D., they began to move westward toward their present homeland, eventually settling in the Carpathian Basin by the end of the ninth century.

According to the legend, a white stag led the Hungarians to their final destination. The legend tells us that King Nimrod had two sons, Hunor and Magor, who one day set out to hunt. They saw a white stag which appeared and then disappeared in front of them, but never were they close enough to capture it. The stag led them into ever more luscious and beautiful pastures. There the brothers found the daughters of the king of the Alans, whom they married. The descendants of Hunor formed the Huns. The descendants of Magor are known today as the Hungarians. Magyar is the name the Hungarian people use in their own language to call themselves.

The saga was told orally for many centuries before it was written down in the Hungarian Chronicle (**Gesta Hungarorum**), composed between 1282 and 1285 A.D. The legend of the white stag is a popular one with children in Hungary today.

Several versions of the tale are available in English in the United States. Perhaps the best-known version is *The White Stag* by Kate Seredy *(Illustration 1)* which won the Newbery

Illustration 2. Emblem of the Hungarian Scout Association

Medal for excellence in children's literature in 1938. Another artistically illustrated version of the legend entitled *The Miraculous Hind* contains a section which summarizes the early history of the Hungarian people. Another retelling of the story by Albert Wass recently appeared in issues of the Hungarian-American publication called the *Eighth Tribe*.

When Zoltán Kodály, the famous Hungarian composer, visited the United States in the 1930's, he referred to the Hungarian-Americans here as the "eighth tribe" of the Hungarian people. There were originally seven Hungarian tribes which settled in the Carpathian Basin about eleven hundred years ago. Now, approximately one thousand years later, the "eighth tribe" (the Hungarian-Americans) have found a new home in America.

Today the emblem of the Hungarian Scout Association includes a white stag mounted over the golden scout crest, as can be seen in Illustration 2. This symbol reflects the living legend of the westward wanderings of the Hungarians into a new homeland — the United States of America.

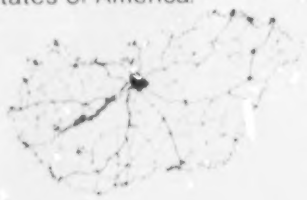

Illustration 3. Magyar (Hungarian—an Hungarian person.)

Illustration 4. Magyarorszag (Hungary—the country.)

3. THE HUNGARIAN LANGUAGE

The Hungarian language is a non-Indo-European language. It is a member of the Finno-Ugrian language family which is represented in Europe by Finnish, Lappish, Estonian, Hungarian, and other lesser known languages. The Hungarians call themselves Magyars and refer to their language as Magyar. Words expressing various meanings derived from this term are illustrated below.

The Hungarian Alphabet
A Sound for Every Letter – A Letter for Every Sound

The illustration below shows a page from an Hungarian reader which was written in Pittsburgh. The book is called *Magyar Reader*. The Magyar Alphabet which is at the top of the first column means "Hungarian Alphabet". The modern Hungarian alphabet contains 44 letters, the additional two letters being "dz" and "dzs".

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THE MAGYAR ALPHABET

a	a	o	o
á	á	ó	ó
b	bé	ö	ö
c	cé	ő	ő
cs	csé	p	pé
d	dé	q	ku
e	e	r	er
é	é	s	esz
f	ef	sz	esz
g	gé	t	té
gy	gyé	ty	tyé
h	há	u	u
i	i	ú	ú
í	í	ü	ü
j	jé	ű	ű
k	ká	v	vé
l	el	w	kettős vé
m	em	x	eksz
n	en	y	ipszilon
ny	eny	z	zé
	zs	zsé	

Illustration 5.
Sample page from
Endre Sebestyen, Magyar Reader.
Pittsburgh:
Export Printing Company
1948, p. 79.

No Spelling Lessons Needed!

Hungarian is a phonetic language with regular spelling and pronunciation. Hungarian children do not have spelling lessons in their school program because they are not needed. Stress is always placed on the first syllable of a word, no matter how long that word is. There are no mute sounds in this language. Lesson One of the *Magyar Reader* explained this feature of

the Hungarian language by describing the fact that each Magyar letter stands for a certain sound. By learning the sound of each letter in the alphabet it is then possible to write down every Hungarian word that is said with correct spelling. A child can pronounce every Hungarian word and can read any Magyar text without difficulty by learning the sound of each letter.

In contrast, consider these English irregularities:

- Seven pronunciations of -ough (cough, ought, plough, rough, through, tough, thorough)...
- The various spellings of two, to too or aisle, I'll, isle, or four, for, fore)...
- Silent or differently pronounced letters in words such as colonel, subtle,...
- The variations in pronunciations or words such as wind, record, produce...

How To Pronounce The Letters Of The Hungarian Alphabet

Every letter symbol (single or combined) in Hungarian stands for one sound and one sound only. No special transcription system is necessary provided that you familiarize yourself with the sound value of each symbol.

Letters which have approximately the same sound in Hungarian as they do in English are given below. Do not puff out as much air as you would when you say these words in English.

b– baby
d– do
f– fat
k– look
m–man
n– near
p– pin
t– too
v– van
z– zoo

Try pronouncing the rest of the letters of the Hungarian alphabet which are listed here.

a short: similar to o in dog with less p lip-roundedness.
á long but not the long pair of a! Like aa in baa imitative of

	a sheep's bleat or un in out (lengthened a bit)
c	like ts in tsetse or puts but one sound
cs	as ch in catch
dz	like dz or ds in adze or heads but one sound
dzs	as j in jazz
e	has sound between the vowels of bet and bat
é	long but not the long pair of e. Like Scottish a in name or ay in English day without w the second sound of the diphthong.
g	always hard as in get
gy	one sound: almost like soft d in duke. The tongue is thickly pressed against the upper gums.
h	always sounded
i	short: like i in film but somewhat clearer and like a shortened long English ee as in bee
í	long: the long pair of i: as ee in meet
j	as y in yes
l	as l in lily: never like l in milk
ly	exactly like Hungarian j: an old remnant of spelling in some words.
ny	one sound: almost like soft n in new. Very like gn in French cognac. The tongue is bulged against the whole of the hard palate, like canyon.
o	short: similar to o in November.
ó	long: the long pair of the preceding vowel: similar to Scottish o in ho.
ö	resembles the first o in contamination.
ő	similar to the first vowel in colonel but the lips are strongly rounded.
r	not unlike Scottish rolled r as in rarely ever. This sound is always pronounced, never omitted as in park or ever.
s	as sh in ship
sz	as s in see
ty	one sound: similar to soft t in tube. The tongue is pressed thickly against the gums.
u	short: like oo in foot and similar to a shortened version of English oo as in boot.
ú	long: the long pair of u: like oo in food.
ü	short: very like u in German fullen: a fair approximation is obtained by pronouncing the vowel in full with vigorously pursed lips.
ű	long: the long pair of the above sound: similar to French u in debut, only quite long.
zs	as a in pleasure, also the zh sound in rouge.

Now that you know how to pronounce the letters of the Hungarian alphabet, see if you can say the numbers from 1–20 correctly. A pronunciation guide has been included to help you.

1.	**egy**	edge
2.	**kettő**	cat-toe
3.	**három**	hahrom
4.	**négy**	nage
5.	**öt**	**at** as in at home (with first word pronounced rapidly)
6.	**hat**	hot (with **o** as in dog)
7.	**hét**	hate
8.	**nyolc**	nyolts with **ny** pronounced as the word **news** begins
9.	**kilenc**	kielents
10.	**tiz**	tease
11.	**tizenegy**	teasen-at
12.	**tizenkettő**	teasen-cat-toe
13.	**tizenhárom**	teasen-harom
14.	**tizennégy**	teasen-nage
15.	**tizenöt**	**teasen-at (see note for öt)**
16.	**tizenhat**	teasen-hot (see note for hat)
17.	**tizenhét**	teasen-hate (see note for hét)
18.	**tizennyolc**	teasen-nyolc (see note for nyolc)
19.	**tizenkilenc**	teasen-kielents (see note for kilenc)
20.	**húsz**	hoosse

Here are some greetings which you can practice using the instructions for pronunciation of the letters of the Hungarian alphabet.

Isten éltessen!	God bless you! (On name days)
Isten hozott!	Welcome
Isten veled!	God be with you. (Farewell)
Egészségedre!	To your health. (Cheers)

Kellemes karácsonyi ünnepeket!	Merry Christmas!
Boldog Uj Évet!	Happy New Year!
Kellemes husvéti ünnepeket!	Happy Easter!

Agglutination

An interesting feature of the Hungarian language is agglutination. In the word agglutination, we see part of the word for glue (as glu). This is our clue that parts of words in agglutinative languages are "glued together", often forming long words such as "**elkáposztásitottalanitottátok**" (meaning "you took the cabbage out of the dish"). Languages such as Hungarian, Finnish, Turkish, Japanese, and others are classified as agglutinative languages. Look up the word agglutinate in the dictionary to see what definition is given. If your dictionary provides the word gluten in the description of the word, you may recognize that you have seen this word on flour or bread wrappers. Wheat flour with high gluten content is very popular in Hungary. The word gluten also has "**glu**" in its root. We can see below how a small part of a word can be significant as a segment of a larger word.

How The Hungarians Create Such Long Words (How Agglutination Works)

The agglutinative feature of Hungarian permits a small word to become a larger one through additions to the base word.

VIZ *(water)*

VIZ	*(water)*
VIZA	*(sturgeon)*
VIZÁR	*(tide)*
VIZCSŐ	*(water pipe)*
VIZCSAP	*(faucet)*
VIZCSEPP	*(water drop)*
VIZIMALOM	*(water mill)*
VIZSZEGÉNY	*(waterless)*

English Words Borrowed By The Hungarians (Spelled The Hungarian Way!)

You can see that the usual English spelling of the following words has been modified to accommodate the spelling in Hungarian to achieve the proper pronunciation.

BOJKOTT	(BOYCOTT)
CSEKK	(CHECK)
PIKNIK	(PICNIC)
PLASZTIK	(PLASTIC)
RIPORTER	(REPORTER)
SZENDVICS	(SANDWICH)
SZTÁR	(FILM STAR)
TINÉDZSER	(TEENAGER)

Three Hungarian Words Which Appear In English (Paprika, Gulyás, Coach)

Perhaps you are aware of two words which have come into the English language from the Hungarian language with no modification. Paprika and gulyás are familiar terms in many American homes. At times you may also see gulyás spelled "**goulash**" on a restaurant menu or in a cookbook. A third word, "**coach**" which we use in English, was actually derived from the name of the old Hungarian town of Kócs where stagecoaches were made. Many other languages of the world also have a word for coach that is taken from the name of that town as well. If you try to pronounce the word "Kócs" using the Hungarian pronunciation guidelines, you will notice that it sounds exactly the same as the pronunciation of the word coach in English.

4. HUNGARIAN NAMES

Is That Your First Name Or Your Surname?

In Hungary it is the custom to write the last name of a person before the first name, without a comma to separate the last name from the first name, as is the practice in English. For example, Béla Bartók would be written Bartók Béla. If someone were to write the name of a certain person named Sandor Tarnas and did not specify if it were written in English name

order or in Hungarian order, one would not know which is his first name and which is his last, because both names — Sándor and Tamás — can be used as first or last names.

Quite a few Hungarian names can be used as first or last names, as you can see from the list below. If you know someone who has a name containing one of these as a first name and also one of these as a surname, you can surprise that person with a name tag you have made using the Hungarian word order for names. Remember, if his name in English were Pál Miklós, the Hungarian order would be Miklós Pál (without a comma between the last name (Miklós) and the first name (Pál).

Some Selected Names That Can Be First Names And Surnames

Ágoston - Augustine
Benedek - Benedict
Domokos (Domonkos) - Dominic
Gergely - Gregory
Kelemen - Clement
László - Ladislas
Miklós - Nicholas
Pál - Paul
Sándor - Alexander
Tamás - Thomas

Name Days

In Hungary, as in many other European countries, name days are celebrated. Two lists are commonly found — one for Roman Catholic names and one for Protestant names. The person who has a name day which is the same as the saint's name is honored on that day with a celebration that is like a birthday party, but not quite as fancy. Cakes, beverages, gifts, and songs surround the person whose name day is celebrated.

A name day calendar for two months has been provided below. Wherever possible English equivalents have been listed for the names so you can find the name day in either the English or Hungarian form. Some names occur more than once on the list. The calendar also indicates which names are girls' names and which are meant for boys. Hungarian girls' names are never used for boys and boys' names never

appear as names for girls.

Name day calendars for all months of the year can be obtained from the Hungarian Ethnic Heritage Study of Pittsburgh.

Illustration 6. From: Tarka Lepke. Budapest: Tankönyvkiadó, 1977, pp. 32-33

Some Hungarian Children's Names

Day	JANUARY Name	M	F	English equivalent
1	Álmos	x		
2	Ábel	x		Abel
3	Gyöngyvér		x	Genoveva
4	Titusz	x		Titus
5	Simon	x		Simon
6	Boldizsár	x		Balthazar
7	Attila	x		
8	Szörény	x		
9	Marcell	x		Marcel
10	Vilma		x	Wilma
11	Ágota		x	Agatha
12	Ernő	x		Ernest
13	Veronika		x	Veronica
14	Bódog	x		Felix
15	Loránt	x		Roland
16	Gusztáv	x		Gustavus
17	Antal	x		Anthony

18	Piroska		x	Rosette
19	Sára		x	Sara
20	Sebestyén	x		Sebastian
21	Ágnes		x	Agnes
22	Vince	x		Vincent
23	Zelma	x		
24	Timót	x		Timothy
25	Pál	x		Paul
26	Vanda		x	Wanda
27	Angelika		x	Angelique
28	Karola		x	Carol
29	Adél		x	Adele
30	Martina		x	Martina
31	Etele	x		

FEBRUARY

Day	Name	M	F	English equivalent
1	Ignác	x		Ignatius
2	Karolina		x	Karoline
3	Balázs	x		Blase
4	Ráhel		x	Rachel
5	Ágota		x	Agatha
6	Dorottya		x	Dorothy
7	Richárd	x		Richard
8	Aranka		x	Goldy
9	Abigél		x	Abigail
10	Elvira		x	Elvira
11	Bertold	x		Bertram
12	Lidia		x	Lydia
13	Ella		x	Ella
14	Bálint	x		Valentine
15	Kolos	x		Claude
16	Julianna		x	Julianna
17	Donát	x		Donald
18	Bernadett		x	Bernadette
19	Zsuzsanna		x	Susanna
20	Aladár	x		
21	Eleonora		x	Eleanor
22	Gerzson	x		Gerson
23	Alfréd	x		Alfred
24	Mátyás	x		Mathew

25	Géza	x		
26	Edina		x	Edwina
27	Ákos	x		
28	Elemér	x		Elmer
29	Roman	x		Roman

Nicknames

Just as in America, children in Hungary are often given nicknames if they have a certain name. Most of the nicknames end in an "i", a feature common to a majority of the nicknames used for Hungarian first names. The form of the nickname is provided for a few Hungarian names listed below:

Name	Nickname	Name	Nickname
András	Andris, Bandi	**Lajos**	Lali
Ágnes	Agi	**Magda (Magdolna)**	Magdi
Béla	Béci	**Márton**	Marci
Ferenc	Ferkó (Feri)	**Miklós**	Miki
Margit	Gitta	**Pál**	Pali
György	Gyuri	**Péter**	Peti
Katalin	Kati	**István**	Pista
Klára	Klári	**Robert**	Robi
János	Jani, Jancsi	**Zoltán**	Zoli
Ilonka	Ilus, Ica		

The Origin Of The Name "America" And Its Hungarian Connection

The word "America" has its origin in a Hungarian name. Let us trace the Hungarian connection to the name of the continent on which the Hungarian-Americans live today.

IMRE – EMERICUS – EMERIC – AMERIGO – AMERICA

The form for Imre became Emeric and in dialect was Amerigo. Amerigo Vespucci (1451-1512) was a famous Italian navigator who explored off the coast of South America in 1498 and 1501. Amerigo had been named for the Hungarian Saint Imre, the Italian form Emeric which was popular at the time.

Since Christopher Columbus did not have a name for the continent, it was the German geographer Martin Waldseemuller who suggested the name America in a pamphlet published in 1507. In this way, therefore, the name of America is linked to the name of the Hungarian Saint Imre, the young prince who was canonized in the 11th century. His name day is celebrated on November 5th.

5. HUNGARIAN GAMES

Five Games That Hungarian Children Play

The following games can be played by any number of children. These games are frequently played by Hungarian children and are sometimes played by American Hungarian scouts.

You may notice that one or two of these games seem a little familiar to you because you may have played a similar game in the United States.

Kelj Fel Jancsi
(Get up, Johnny)

1. One child is chosen from the group as the leader. The rest of the children remain about 30 yards behind him in line.
2. Then the children in the line call out, "Kelj fel Jancsi, hany ora?" (Get up Johnny, what time is it?)
3. The leader counts out, "Egy, kettő, három, négy, etc." (One, two, three, four, etc.) for the hour.
4. The children in the line take the number of steps specified in the hour named as he counts. Make the steps as big as possible, but when the leader stops counting, the children must stand completely still.
5. The leader turns around as soon as he stops counting to see if anyone is moving. Anyone caught moving is out.
6. Whoever reaches the leader first is the winner.

The Wolf and the Lamb

(A tag game)

1. The children form a circle and hold hands.
2. One child is placed inside the circle as the wolf, and another child is placed outside the circle and is designated as the lamb.
3. The wolf tries to break through the circle the children have created and get the lamb.
4. The chidren forming the circle hold tight to form a barrier to keep the wolf in.
5. If the children fail to drop their hands to a position which will keep the wolf in, he breaks through and gets the lamb. Then those two join the circle, and two more children are chosen as the wolf and lamb.
6. During the game the children continually call out this chant: "Kinn a bárány, benn a farkas.
   Fuss el innen lompos farkas. Fuss! Fuss! Fuss!"
   English translation:
   The lamb is out, the wolf is in
   Run away shaggy wolf from here. Flee! Flee! Flee!

Black, White – Yes, No

1. One person is sent out of the room.
2. The others remaining in the room think of one word to use for the game. (This can be a person, object, or notion).
3. When the person is invited back into the room, that person begins to ask questions to find out what word the group had chosen.
4. The group in the room must not use the words black, white, yes or no in their responses.
5. The person who is asking the questions tries to force the children to use one of the words in the answer.
6. If anybody uses the word "black", "white", "yes", or "no", that person is sent out of the room so the next round of play begins.
7. Repeat the rounds of play as often as desired.

Don't Smile or Laugh!

1. Select two teams. The first team is split into two groups. The first group will do funny things – tell stories, mime, do things that will make the other team want to laugh.
2. The second group mixes with the audience team, and laughs hysterically at the antics of their teammates.
3. The audience may not laugh or smile, although it is hard not to do so, under the circumstances. Those who start laughing must place one of their belongings in a pot which a child on the other team holds.
4. The children who are the chosen "laughers" also observe and judge the others in the audience to see if they laugh, smile, or giggle.
5. If they judge a child to be laughing, that child must then give up a belonging to the pot.
6. When only one child has not yet laughed, he is declared the winner.
7. The child who has been declared the winner then has the children who have belongings to claim do funny things at his request before the belongings are returned to the child who owns them.

I've Come From America

1. Two children go out of the room to devise an activity which can complete the statement: "I've come from America and my line is ....." (This should be an activity which can be described by two words (such as cook soup, clean shoes, build houses, mend clothes, etc.)
2. The two from outside the room return and give a small clue about the activity (perhaps the first letter of each word, or another appropriate clue).
3. The two then mime the activity.
4. When someone is able to guess exactly the words which will complete the statement "I have come from America and my line is ....." that child can pick a partner to go out of the room with an order to devise a new activity for the other children to guess.

Malom

This board game is played in various countries and is known by several names. In Shakespeare's England a similar game was called "Mill". Malom means "Mill" in Hungarian.

1. 9 objects per participant, which are clearly distinguishable from those of the opponent.
2. Two players per game.
3. Playing board required as follows:
   a. Shape is normally square. (See Illustration #7).
   b. Stations are 24 in number.
   c. Stations are arranged as three squares, the smaller in the center bounded by two progressively larger squares, the sides of each square being parallel. Each square has eight stations, four of which are on the corners and the remaining four are halfway between the corners, on the periphery.

Game Procedure:

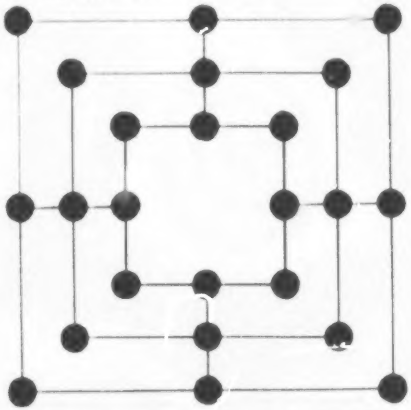
4. a. One set of objects, as lighter in color, is recognized as having the opening move.
   b. Players alternately place objects on the board until all 18 objects are presented at any stations on the board. Only one object can occupy a station at any one time.
   c. The prime objective is to reduce the number of the opponents objects to less than three.
   d. Reduction of the opponents objects is achieved by placing three friendly objects in a row. This is known as Malom.
   e. Malom can be achieved on any side of any square and also perpendicular to the sides of the squares extended from the larger square to the smaller square. There is a potential of 16 Malom.
   f. Formation of a Malom enables reduction of the opponent's objects. Any object of the opponent not in a Malom itself, may be removed.
   g. When no objects remain to be placed on the board, players continue to move alternately to adjacent unoccupied stations.
   h. Continued movement permits:
      1. Arrangement of Maloms

2. Blocking of opponent s Maloms
3. Blocking of opponent s movement
4. Successive Maloms.

i. Reduction of a player's objects to three permits that player to jump to any unoccupied station to pursue objectives defined under h

j. The game is concluded when one of the players has less than three objects remaining. The winner is the one who formed the last Malom

Illustration 7
Malom playing board - square

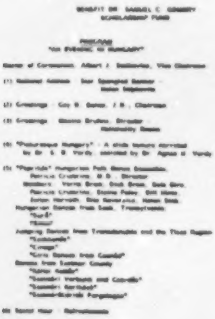


6. HUNGARIAN DANCES

In Hungary there are a number of dances which can be performed for a variety of occasions. There are maiden s round dances, herdmen s dances, lads and leaping dances, recruiting dances and the csardas, to mention just a few. Dances celebrate the sowing and reaping of crops and they are also part of weddings and other family events. A bonfire dance commemorates the Feast of St. John, while others are featured at the end of winter and the coming of spring. The dances that are part of the wine making festivities are quite well known and these are often performed in dance performances in Hungary and the United States. A famous Hungarian bottle dance is done by women who complete circular dance steps while balancing bottles of wine on their heads.

Illustration 8.
From: Tarka Lepke (Budapest: Tankönyvkiado, 1977) p. 73.

Illustration 9.
An evening in Hungary.



Hungarian-American Folk Ensembles

Efforts are now underway to preserve the folk dances and songs that were part of the Hungarian village life in the past. Folk dance ensembles in Hungary perform most of the dances that have been collected through this dance preservation project. Many of the rediscovered dances are now being performed by dance groups in the United States as well, such as the Hungarian Folk Dance Ensemble of New York, the Hungarian Ethnic Group of Western Pennsylvania, and the Paprikas Hungarian Folk Dance Ensemble of Pittsburgh.

Táncház

Táncház (Dance House) is the name of a building where villagers in Hungary and in the former territories of the old Hungarian Kingdom (especially Transylvania, now in Rumania) gather at night to dance folk dances to the music played by

local musicians. Revived interest in the folk culture on the part of young Hungarians today has resulted in the establishment of several of these centers in cities where the traditional dances are enjoyed for recreational purposes. The folk dance evenings are quite similar to the folk dance group meetings that are regularly held in some American cities. The Táncház provides an enjoyable learning experience for all those who participate. The dances are performed as close as possible to the original form, as danced by the Hungarian people for centuries in the past.

Illustration 10
Portion of announcement

According to Kálman Magyar, whose "Hungaria" group engages in many Táncház activities in the New York area, the Táncház was first organized in Budapest on May 6, 1972 at 7 pm. The first Táncház in Pittsburgh was organized on November 22, 1980 at 7:30 pm. (See illustration below.) As the Pittsburgh announcement stated, the dance brings together the community and aims to recreate the atmosphere of village festivity, as represented by the different regional backgrounds of the Hungarian immigrants in this country.

Since that time several other Táncház programs have been held in Pittsburgh and other American cities.

The "csárdás" may be one of the dances performed at the Táncház. This most famous Hungarian dance takes its name from the inn of the "puszta" (a large grassland located on the Great Hungarian Plain). The "csárda" is a typical "puszta" inn where the dance that was to bear the name "csárdás" was originally performed by the local inhabitants. More than one hundred years ago when Hungary's greatest poet Petofi was traveling along the Szamos River he wrote this about the "csárda" inn and the "csárdás" dance.

"At the back of the village, on the
banks of the Szamos, there is a csárda!
I could go on watching its reflection if
it were not growing dark....
Play, Gypsy, play your wildest csárdás,
for I want to dance.
Cost what it may, I want to dance."

7. HOLIDAY CUSTOMS

Easter Customs

Easter is celebrated in Hungary with rich folk customs and many beliefs which date from the pre-Christian life of the Hungarian people. These spring time folk traditions have been preserved somewhat through the centuries and are celebrated today everywhere where Hungarians live. One of the many Easter customs Hungarian children observe is egg decorating.

Egg Decorating in Hungary

The custom of decorating eggs is an ancient one, going back many thousand years before Christianity. The egg represented the symbol of creation to ancient people, embodying in an oval form the golden egg yolk which contains life.

Many countries including Hungary have a long history of decorating eggs. Red is the color most frequently used for egg decorating. The red color is the symbol for love, new life, and renewal in spring. In early cultures, a decorated red egg was placed in the hand of the deceased. The egg in the color of blood was believed to help insure eternal life.

Hungarian egg patterns are similar to those found on embroidery. Eggs from the Ormánység region are decorated with the same floral motif that is painted on the shutters of the house during the spring cleaning and whitewashing of the home. Many decorations on eggs repeat floral themes found on chairs, tables, and garments. Hungarians call their eggs "embroidered eggs", not decorated eggs.

With the conversion of Hungary to Christianity, a number of other customs and beliefs concerning the egg and Easter arose. One of these is an Easter Monday custom. On the day following Easter Sunday, boys and young men go to homes carrying pails of water and sprinkle the girls in residence

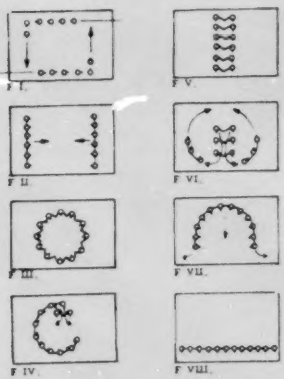
there with water, so that they will bloom like flowers on the meadow. The girls present the men with decorated red eggs and wine. The water sprinkling custom reflects the symbolism water held before the time of Christianity. The water means life and the sprinkling means fertility. In this way the practice of water sprinkling is to help insure that the girls will stay young and give birth to new life. Today cologne is often used in place of water. The giving of the egg to the young men is symbolic of eternal life.

Hungarian girls might color as many as twenty or thirty eggs for a special young man, knowing that he might also receive eggs from other girls as well. The young man would put them away for several weeks and then would take them out again for another look. The girl whose egg had lost the most color was pining for him!

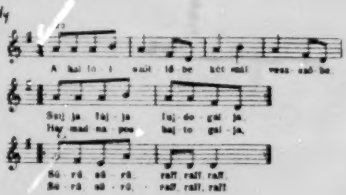
Dance Description

The following arrangement of folk games was compiled, taught to the New Brunswick Hungarian School and demonstrated at the Third Annual American-Hungarian Educators Association Conference in 1978, by Judith Magyar.

Starting position: Children holding hands, in back R and front L corner (off stage for stage presentation)



Melody ①


A kal-lo - i vait id-be kot-ni-vas-nak-be.
Sej-ja Hej-ja Hej do-gai-ja
Hay-mad-na-pes hej-to gai-ja.
Ba-rá-só-rá. raff raff raff.
Ba-rá-só-rá. raff raff raff.

A1 Melody #1

(fig. 1 "One step csárdás")

meas. 1 R ft steps fwd (ct. 1) +L ft steps next to R ft (ct. 2)

meas.2-8 Repeat fig. 1, 7 more times. Move according to F II and arrive into F III on ct. 2 of meas8 (fig. 2 "Swinging step")

meas. 9 Stamp down on R ft, knee bent, while swing L lower leg backwd. (ct. 1) +hop on R ft in place, while swing L lower leg fwd (ct. 2)

meas.10 Repeat fig. 2 symmetrically (stamping down on L ft.

meas. 11-12 Repeat meas. 9-10

Note:
2 lines move twds. each other w/fig. 2 see F II.

A2 Melody #1

meas.1-8 Repeat fig. 1, but stepping sideways, not fwd. Form circle w/these steps, always facing ctr. of circle F III

meas.9-11 Repeat fig. 2 in circle F III

meas. 12 Finish swinging step (fig. 2) by stamping down on L ft (ct. 1) +close R ft next to it (ct.2)

Note:
On meas. 11-12 one child goes in middle of circle and squats down.

Illustration 11a From Karikázo Vol 6 no 3, January 1981, pp 3-4

Illustration 11b Other children's songs for this game are available from the Hungarian Ethnic Heritage Study, Pittsburgh

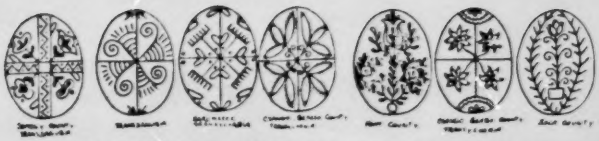


Illustration 12 - Hungarian regional styles of egg decoration

In Kate Seredy's book entitled *The Good Master* a chapter is devoted to a discussion of Easter egg, complete with a picture of young Kate running away from a young man who is about to sprinkle some water upon her. The boys shouted, "We want eggs! Give us some eggs, Kate, we'll stop sprinkling if you do..."

Following the "Water Plunge Monday" where the boys splash unmarried girls with water in return for "red eggs", the girls often drench the young men on the next day — Tuesday.

Instructions For Hungarian Easter Eggs

courtesy of:
Christine A. Sakalik
East Hills School
Pittsburgh Public Schools

1. Purchase commercial Easter egg dye. Prepare.
2. Find center of egg by marking egg like so: ⊕
3. Draw basic design in pencil in egg.
4. Obtain beeswax and stylus.
5. Fill stylus with wax. (When heating stylus, poke the instrument into wax so that the cone is somewhat filled.)
6. Each time that you draw on egg, place stylus over flame for a few seconds.
7. Complete the design on egg using stylus.
8. Dip egg into first color choice (working from lightest to darkest shade.)
9. Dry egg with paper towel.
10. Make as much of design in that color using the stylus.
11. Dip into the next color and continue the process until entire design is completed.
12. Hold egg close to flame so wax melts, then wipe off the melted wax with paper towel.
13. Varnish, if desired, for a high gloss.

Design Your Own Hungarian Easter Eggs

Now that you know something about the history, customs, and designs for Hungarian Easter eggs, you might like to try to decorate your eggs using some of the information you have learned. A few eggs have been left blank for your designs.

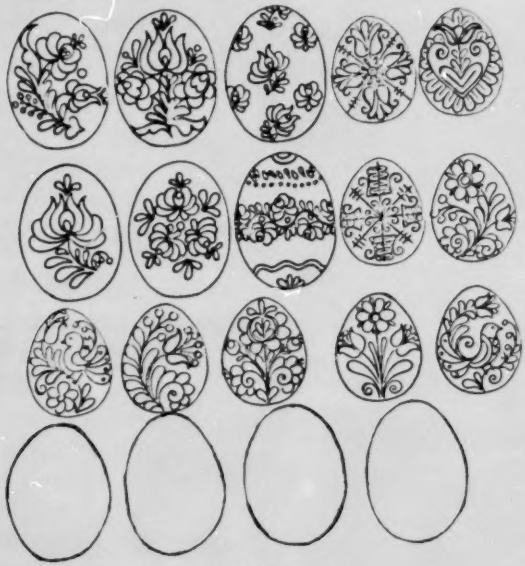


Illustration 13

Christmas In Hungary

Christmas is not as rich in pre-Christian folk traditions as Easter because the celebrations follow many of the same general European Christmas customs. A tale pertaining to Christmastime that is uniquely Hungarian, however, is the one known as "Luca's Chair", which goes like this:

Luca's Chair

A person who begins to build a chair on Luca's Day (December 13th) and who completes it by Christmas will be able to chase the devil away. The person should swirl around on the chair three times. If the chair has been built correctly the person will be able to see the devil and chase him away. However, no one has ever seen the devil and no one has ever finished building the Luca's chair!

Christmas Eve and the Christmas Tree

On Christmas Eve Hungarian families gather together to light the candles on the Christmas tree and to sing carols and exchange gifts. The Christmas trees will brighten Hungarian homes from Christmas Eve until the twelfth day of the New Year.

Bethlehem Play

A popular folk custom in Hungary is the Bethlehem Shepherd's Play. Children often dress up in sheepskin capes and carry a model of a church. They go from house to house in the village asking permission to present their playlet. The usual sequence for the play is as follows. The shepherds who had been sleeping in the field are awakened by an angel who sends them to see the new-born Jesus. An old deaf shepherd misunderstands the situation, which amuses the audience. Other scenes in the play depict the Holy Family seeking shelter and the Three Kings for the East presenting gifts to the Christ Child.

Saint Nicholas

In Hungary, as in other Eastern European countries, Santa Claus is not associated with the celebrations on Christmas Day. On the eve of his name day (Miklos, December 6) Saint Nicholas is said to visit the children's windows. He will leave candy and fruit in their well-shined shoes, which have been set out in anticipation of his visit.

Kate Seredy's volume entitled *The Good Master* conveys the excitement that Hungarian children experience awaiting his visit to their home. In the United States, Hungarian-American groups may have special programs for children which celebrate Miklos Eve.

8. HUNGARIAN CUISINE

Favorite Hungarian Beverages

Brandy

The world-famous barackpalinka (apricot brandy) is a favorite with Hungarians, although a cherry brandy and a plum brandy are also popular. The császárkörte (pear liqueur) used to be exported widely, but now has become increasingly rare on American shelves.

Wines

Several fine wines from Hungary are imported into the United States. Among these are Balaton Rizling, Tokay Aszú, and Egri Bikavér. Hungarian-Americans may often follow the custom of serving soda water mixed with the wine, a popular practice in Hungary. The Hungarian wine selection varies widely from state to state in the United States.

Excellent wines are produced also in the United States, which resemble some of the Hungarian varieties. The following story relates how a Hungarian-American immigrant brought wines from Hungary to improve the vineyards of California.

Ágoston Haraszthy, California Winegrower

Ágoston Haraszthy is remembered today as the one person most responsible for the development of the wine industry in California. After living in several states in the United States, he finally settled in California.

Haraszthy arrived in New York in 1839, returning later to Hungary to bring his family to the United States. He moved to Wisconsin where he was a contractor and builder. At this time he collected money and munitions to support the 1848

Hungarian Revolution. Seeking a milder climate, he moved to San Diego, where he planted fruit, vegetables, and vines. He served as sheriff of the county and as member of the state legislature. In 1852 he moved to an area south of San Francisco where he began a nursery business, importing the vines and trees from Hungary. The cuttings he rooted there were later taken to Buena Vista where he established a permanent vineyard.

He was instrumental in pursuading the California growers that their wines could produce better grapes. He continued to import many grape varieties from Europe and distributed these widely. For example, he brought the Tokay and Zinfandel grapes to California from Hungary. Today the winery he established produces a fine Zinfandel wine. Several other wineries in the United States grow Tokay Grapes named after the famous wine producing region in Hungary.

What Hungarian Cowboys Eat

Hungary has cowboys, cattle drives, and a flat prairie area known as the Hortobágy. This area in Hungary covers approximately 75,000 acres, on which many cattle, sheep, and horses graze. Today this area attracts many foreign visitors who wish to hunt for the wild birds that inhabit the vast terrain. The wranglers of the Hungarian plain wore (and still wear) a wide calf-length pleated trouser, and a decorated cloak called a "szur." The look is a far different one from what we know the American cowboys to wear.

The cowboys and the shepherds of the Hortobágy often cooked their meals in a large cauldron (called a bogracs) which could be suspended over a fire by the handle. To accompany the meat dish they cooked in the cauldron, the cowboys and shepherds often prepared tarhonya, a staple food of the early Hungarians. Tarhonya is a kneaded paste of flour and egg. When broken into tiny balls (about the size of peas) and dried, the tarhonya becomes quite hard and will keep indefinitely. This is an ideal food to carry around without refrigeration. When the cowboys and shepherds wished to prepare their meal, they often browned the tarhonya with lard, onions and paprika. As much water was then added as the tarhonya would absorb. The tarhonya would then be ready to

accompany the meat that was prepared in the Hungarian way — with paprika and a sauce in the manner of a "porkolt," "gulyas," "tokany," or "paprikas."

Today these same dishes the Hungarian cowboys prepared are enjoyed by people all over the world. Many Hungarian cookbooks published in America contain the recipes for tarhonya and for the ancient dishes that were cooked over the open fire on the Hortobagy. In various cities in America these same dishes are prepared for local festivals and are included in locally published recipe collections. In Pittsburgh, the special group events at Magyar Park have included similar menus. Cookbooks published by Pittsburgh Hungarians frequently include tarhonya recipes.

Recipes Popular in Pittsburgh

Two popular Hungarian recipe collections that were published in Pittsburgh serve to reflect the dishes that are popular in this area. The William Penn Fraternal Association's booklet, entitled *An Outstanding Collection of Treasured Hungarian Recipes*, contains recipes for such first course items as bean soup (several types), Cauliflower soup, sour cherry soup, and egg soup, along with several others. Main dishes included are Székely goulash, Hungarian Swiss steak, kocsonya (jellied pork aspic), and other items of Hungarian cuisine made from chicken, beef, veal, and venison. A large selection of sweets are listed, and these vary from prune dumplings to fancy tortes. Many of the dessert recipes call for chocolate, walnuts, poppyseeds, or other ingredients found in many of the typical Hungarian after dinner or tea cart selections.

The cookbook issued by the St. Elias Byzantine Catholic Church entitled *Mama's Recipes: A Treasury of Hungarian-American Foods* contains favorite recipes contributed by the members of the Hostess Committee. In this volume one can find four different versions of Hungarian palacsinta, seven different dumpling recipes, and two separate recipes for Easter bread. The three recipes for csoroge (heavenly crescents) have slightly different ingredients and one is

specifically identified as an easy recipe for beginners. Two recipes from the book are provided below:

HEAVENLY CRESCENTS (CSOROGE) Mrs. Andrew Loosz Jr.

10 lg. C. flour
5 egg yolks and 1 whole egg beaten
2 t. baking soda
1 T. salt
1/2# oleo
Approx. 1 to 2 qts. buttermilk

Mix flour, baking soda, salt and oleo together as for pie dough. Add beaten eggs gradually. Add enough buttermilk until dough is soft. Mix batter well and roll out very thin on floured board. Cut into triangles, slit center slightly and pull long end of triangle through center. Deep fry at 360° F. in electric skillet using either oil or shortening. When cool, sprinkle with powdered sugar.

EASY CSOROGE FOR BEGINNERS Mrs. Edward Fetzko

3 C. flour
1/2 C. Crisco
1/4 t. salt
8 T. sugar
3 t. baking powder

then add:
6 T. orange juice
3 eggs

Work as for pie. Roll out on very lightly floured board 1/4 inch thick. Cut into squares and make a slit through the center and pull one corner through the slit. Fry in deep hot fat. Sprinkle with powdered sugar.

Illustration 14. Mama's recipes: A Treasury of Hungarian-American Foods.

Other popular recipes in the Pittsburgh community can be observed from an examination of the menus offered at the Hungarian Food Booth of the Pittsburgh Folk Festival. Stuffed cabbage, kolbasz and sauerkraut, poppyseed roll, and strudel have been favorite selections. Hungarian pancakes (palacsinta) are sometimes served. In May of 1981 rakott teszta was on the Pittsburgh Folk Festival Menu. The Hungarian palacsinta is described on page 29.

At the annual food fair held at St. Elias Church it is possible to sample many specialties of Hungarian cuisine such as chicken paprikás, gulyás, palacsinta, and rakott tészta. The menu below includes Hungarian greetings and a list of foods served, with descriptions. Imported Hungarian wines were available and the cookbook the church publishes was available for sale. *(See Illustration 15).*

Illustration 15a and 15b

9. THINGS TO MAKE / THINGS TO DO

"Make a Hungarian doll," said Elly. "Like that". She jabbed a finger at a picture in the magazine she held. Kathy stared first at Elly, then at the picture. It showed a group of Hungarian peasant women, dressed in the high stiff caps, full skirts, and lacy apron in their native costume. They wore their shawls crossed in front and tied behind their waist. "That's the best idea you ever had," said Kathy solemnly. "I'd never have thought of a Hungarian costume. Lisa will love it." (From: Elisabeth Hubbard Lansing, *A House for Henrietta.* New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company, 1958, pp 45.)

Paper Cutting An Hungarian Tulip Design

With just paper and scissors you can create some of the flower designs that are common motifs in Hungary. For example,the lovely tulip which appears on an Hungarian szűr *(Illustration 16)* can be the inspiration for a paper cut you can

make using several colors of paper. Just follow these simple instructions.

1. Take a piece of paper approximately 8½ x 11 inches in size, and fold it in half lengthwise.

2. Draw the design shown on half of the paper. (If you wish the design to be in different colors, use red the tulip portion and green for the base.)

3. When you open the paper you will have a design that is almost an exact duplicate of the tulip that appears on many folk costumes and artifacts. *(See Illustration 16).* The original design is red, green, black and white.

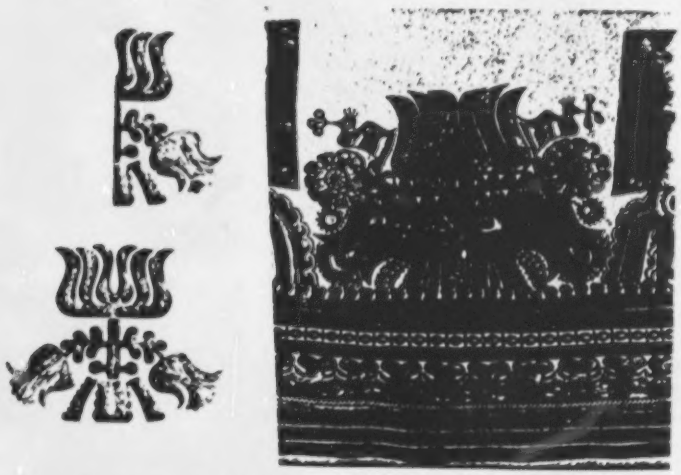


Illustration 16. Tamas Hofer and Edit Fel, Hungarian Folk Art.

The Wedding Dance Pole

The Hungarian word for the wedding celebration is "lakodalom", which means "wedding and feast." A staff decorated with fresh flowers and ribbons in the national colors (red, white, and green) is often used before and during the wedding festivities. In Kate Seredy's book entitled *The Singing Tree* the wedding is shown being carried by those who are inviting the

guests to the wedding. Later such a pole may be carried by the bridegroom and his friends as they do some traditional dances at the wedding party. During the eating and drinking that takes place during "lakodalom" the wedding pole may be placed near the table where the bride and groom are sitting.

Instructions are provided below for a wedding dance pole which is similar to one which is still used today in country weddings in some Hungarian villages. (See the illustration in *The Singing Tree* to see what your finished product should look like.)

Instructions for the Hungarian Wedding Dance Pole

Supplies

Dowel stick (about 1½ inch thick)
6 yards red ribbon
¼ yard white ribbon
¼ yard green ribbon
flowers
glue
tape

Instructions

1. Attach ribbon at an angle of the end of the dowel with tape.
2. Twirl the dowel so the ribbon winds around it. Place glue every few inches to hold it.
3. In the two places shown, glue on the pieces of white and green ribbon.
4. Attach flowers on top of the dowel with tape.
5. Cut a piece of red ribbon two yards long. Tie one bow around the stick and let the ends of the ribbon hang down. Tie another bow below the first one.

Hungarian Embroidery

In Hungarian embroidery the same stitches and materials are used as is used with other types of embroidery. Folk embroidery (which was designed by persons we do not know by name) arose in various regions and the embroidery of a particular region has that geographical name. The combined skill of many produced the design known as "Kalocsa", which chiefly contains flowers, leaves, berries, grapes, and vines. Matyó, another one of several types of embroidery in Hungary, takes its name from the nickname of the town of Mezőkövesd.

At first the Matyó embroideries included only black, blue, and red, but today other bright colors appear on the designs that cover almost the entire surface of the fabric. Matyó is the best known of the Hungarian folk embroideries in both Hungary and elsewhere. In 1896 Matyó pieces won gold medals at the World Exposition in Paris.

Illustration 17. Kalocsa Embroidery Design

10. HUNGARIAN SYMBOLS AND REMEMBRANCES

The Crown of St. Stephen, The Symbol Of Hungarian Nationhood, Was Once Housed In The United States

The crown of Hungary was sent as a coronation gift to St. Stephen, Hungary's first king, by Pope Sylvester II in the year 1000. The crown is Byzantine styled and is decorated with gems and miniature religious scenes. The cross is tilted. Other symbolic jewels which coordinate with the crown include a gold scepter and orb and a gold encrusted mantle.

The jewels of Hungary were turned over to American military authorities at the end of World War II by Hungarian military guardsmen who feared that it might fall into the hands of the advancing Russian troops. Eventually the crown was placed in Fort Knox, where it remained until its return to Hungary was arranged during the Carter Administration.

The crown remains an important national symbol for all Hungarians. It was used in the coronations of more than 50

Hungarian kings and was used in other state ceremonies as well. Many Hungarians have long held the belief that as long as the crown of Hungary is safe, so is Hungary.

As an important designation of the nation of Hungary, the crown often appears on Hungarian-American items in the United States.

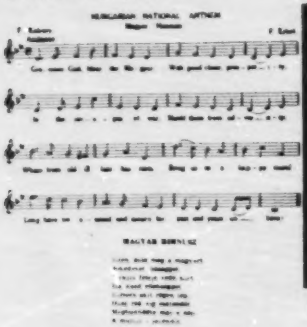



Illustration 18. Julianna Campbell Toth. Sing Out Go: Hungarian Folk Songs

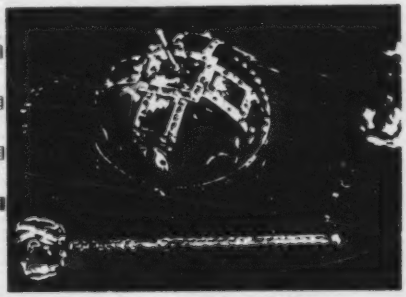


Illustration 19. Coronation regalia

The Hungarian National Anthem

The Hungarian National Anthem is often sung at Hungarian-American gatherings in Pittsburgh and in other cities in the United States. Although the anthem contains 8 stanzas, usually only the first stanza is sung. *(See Illustration 18)*

Illustration 20. Hungarian Emblem

The Hungarian Colors

RED

WHITE

GREEN

The colors in the flag of Hungary are red, white, and green, in horizontal bars in that order. The flag was originally red and white, but green was later added.

The original Hungarian crest was red and silver (or white) and included a twofold cross and three hills (to represent the three mountain ranges of Tátra, Mátra, and Fátra.) Today in the United States you may see a car sporting an emblem for Hungary which contains some of these elements. The historical symbols of Hungary have been combined into a contemporary symbol. On the seal below you can see the crown of Hungary, the twofold cross, and the three hills mentioned above.

Aspects From Hungary Found In the United States

The following list mentions several Hungarian products which may be seen in homes or on store shelves in the United States. Perhaps you can think of other Hungarian items or place-names which you have seen in your city.

RUBIK'S CUBE	This puzzle was designed by the Hungarian architect Ernő Rubik.
PAPRIKA	Paprika from Hungary is of fine quality
HEREND CHINA	This and other china manufactured in Hungary is imported into the United States.
NAMES AND PLACE NAMES	Many towns and streets in the United States bear the name of Lajos Kossuth, a nineteenth century hero who visited the USA. Melvil Dewey, creator of the Dewey Decimal Classification, possessed the middle name Louis Kossuth, utilizing the Anglicized form of Lajos.

Illustration 21

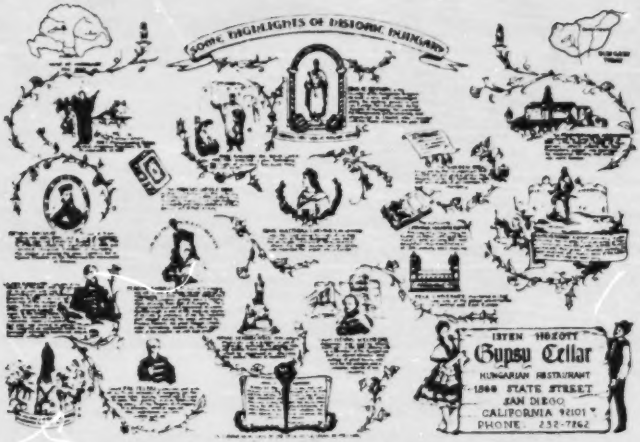


Illustration 22. Hungarian History remembered (in an American City.)

11. SELECTED LIST OF CHILDREN'S BOOKS AND MATERIALS

Non-Fiction

Arnothy, Christine. *I Am Fifteen – And I Don't Want to Die. N.Y.: Scholastic, 1956.*

This is a true, vivid account of a teenage girl and her family during World War II in Hungary.

Biro, Elizabeth. The Flavors of Hungary. San Francisco: 101 Productions, 1973.

A selection of Hungarian recipes with drawings and explanations included.

Csicsery-Rónay, István. *The First Book of Hungary. New York: Watts, 1967.*

This volume describes the history and people of Hungary. The appendix lists some famous Hungarians who came to the United States.

Domján, Joseph. Hungarian Heroes and Legends. New York: Von Nostrand, 1963.

The history, culture, traditions and legendary heroes of Hungary are described in this beautifully illustrated book. Vignettes regarding some Hungarian-Americans are also included.

Dömötör, Tekla. *Hungarian Folk Customs. Budapest: Corvina, 1973.*

This book provides an historical and descriptive discussion of Hungarian folk customs relating to the seasons, rites of passage and other social customs. Modern adaptations of traditions are cited. Photographs help show how folk customs are surviving in Hungary.

Dormandy, Clara. Hungary in Pictures. N.Y., Sterling, 1970.

Old and new prints and photographs relate the history, land, government, social and cultural life of the people and economy of Hungary today. A concise survey of the traditions of the country is provided.

Fassio, A. *Hungarian Album: A Selection of the Most Beautiful Songs from Hungary.* N.Y., Edward B. Marks Music Corp., 1936.

37 Hungarian folk songs with music, Hungarian lyrics and English translation. Some of the songs are suitable for children.

Fox, Lilla Margaret. *Folk Costumes of Eastern Europe.* Boston, Mass.: Plays, Inc., 1977.

Described and pictured are the traditional clothing of the Matyo and the Csikós of Hungary.

Gidal, Sonia. *My Village in Hungary.* New York, Pantheon, 1974.

Black and white photographs depict the everyday life of a boy in a Hungarian village.

Gracza, Rezső and Margaret Gracza. *The Hungarians in America.* Minneapolis: Lerner, 1969.

This book details the contributions of Hungarian-Americans in various fields of endeavor.

Harrold, Robert and Phillida Legg. *Folk Costumes of the World.* Poole and Dorset, England: Blanford Press, 1978.

Detailed descriptions of articles of clothing relating the history and development to the cultural traditions. Hungary is represented in several plates.

Lengyel, Emil. *The Land and People of Hungary.* Philadelphia: Lippincott, rev. ed. 1972.

Covers Hungarian history from the middle ages through the 1960's. Emphasis is on 20th Century Hungarians.

Martin, György. *Hungarian Folk Dances.* Budapest: Corvina Press, 1973.

Arrangements by type of dance. The plates and musical phrases are helpful. Labanotation is given for the Lad's Dance of Kalotaszeg.

Norris, Marianne. *Young Hungary: Children of Hungary at Work and at Play.* New York: Dodd-Mead, 1970.

Photographs of Hungarian children at work and play provide the background for the customs and everyday life.

Rothkopf, Carol Zeman. *East Europe.* New York: Franklin Watts, 1972.

A general introduction to the seven countries of Eastern Europe providing information on the history, people, arts and sciences, politics, and industry.

Völgyes, Ivan and Mary Völgyes. *Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland: Crossroads of Change.* New York: Thomas Nelson, 1970.

A current overview of the more recent history of these three nations, with good coverage of Hungary.

Folklore

Ambrus, Victor G. *Brave Soldier Janosh.* New York: Harcourt, Brace and World, 1967.

Janosh, an old Hungarian soldier, tells how he single-handedly defeated Napoleon and his army.

Ambrus, Victor G. *Seven Skinny Goats.* New York: Harcourt, Brace and World, 1969.

In this old Hungarian tale, a young boy named Jano agrees to care for seven fat goats owned by an innkeeper in exchange for a lump of cheese and an onion a day. When the innkeeper discovers that Jano's flute keeps the goats

dancing all day and that they have become thin from not eating, he takes Jano to the Judge. The tale describes how the dilemma is resolved.

Ambrus, Victor G. *The Sultan's Bath.* New York: Harcourt, Brace and World, 1972.

This story, based on an old Hungarian folktale, tells the story of a Sultan who ordered all the water to be collected for his royal bath because rain had been infrequent. The gardener, however, took water for his secret garden. The sultan was outraged until he learned that a compromise could produce the sultan his bath and the gardener his beautiful flowers.

Brown, Margaret Wise. *Wheel on the Chimney.* Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1954.

This story relates the tale of the storks which return each year to build nests on chimney tops in Hungary.

Cleaver, Elizabeth. *The Miraculous Hind: An Hungarian Folk Tale.* Toronto: Canada: Holt, 1975.

This magnificently illustrated volume tells of the hunt for the hind. The afterword by the late Veronika Gervers-Molnar provides additional historical background. This book is also available as a filmstrip.

Colos. *The Student Who Became King in Spite of Himself.* New York: Holt, 1974.

This Hungarian folktale tells the story of a student who leaves home to see the world. Good luck enables him to marry a princess.

Hoffman, Peggy and Gyuri Biro. *The Money Hat and Other Hungarian Folk Tales.* Philadelphia: Westminster, 1969.

Fourteen stories are illustrated in black and white line and wash drawings.

Illyés, Gyula. *Matt the Gooseherd: A Story from Hungary.* Harmondsworth, England: Penguin Books, Ltd., 1976.

This popular folk tale appears in several collections. This version has very colorful illustrations based on Hungarian folk styles. The tale tells of the revenge of Matt the Gooseherd against Master Dobrogi who took his geese and paid Matt with a lashing.

McDougall, Marina Mezey. *The Little Rooster's Diamond Penny/A Kiskakass Gyémánttélkrajcárja.* Toronto, Canada: Kids Can Press, N.D.

A clever tale about a rooster who outsmarts the Turkish sultan who is ruling Hungary. The text is in Hungarian and English.

Orczy, Emmuska. *Old Hungarian Fairy Tales.* New York: Dover Publications, 1969.

Eight Hungarian tales included in this collection were ones that the author of this volume enjoyed in her childhood.

Seredy, Kate. *The White Stag.* New York: Viking Press, 1937.

This legendary account of the founding of Hungary won the Newbery Medal Award in 1938.

Shapiro, Irwin. *Joe Magarac and His U.S.A. Citizen Papers.* Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh, 1962.

This is the tale of the legendary Hungarian-born hero of the steel industry in Pittsburgh. Several versions of this tale have been published.

Wass, Albert. *Selected Hungarian Legends.* Astor Park, Florida; Danubian Press, 1972.

Several of the tales from this collection have been reprinted in the *Eighth Tribe.*

Fiction

Alvarez, Alfreda. *Hungarian Short Stories.* New York: Oxford, 1967.

A collection of twenty-two short stories, mostly from the 20th Century. Some lesser known Hungarian writers are included.

Gárdonyi, Géza. *Slave of the Huns.* Columbus: Bobbs-Merrill 1969.

This is the story of the Huns whose ruler was Attila. Gardonyi provides a vigorous tale of the campaigns of Attila. This epic tale has been translated from the Hungarian.

Hámori, László. *Dangerous Journey.* New York: Harcourt, Brace, 1962.

An adventure story of two boys who escaped from Hungary to Austria in the 1950's in order to avoid placement in a government-run children's home.

Hirsh, Marily. *Where is Yonkela?* New York: Crown, 1969.

This picture book never mentions where it takes place but the lively and colorful illustrations show a Hungarian-Jewish village in the early days of this century.

Levoy, Myron. *Penny Tunes and Princesses.* New York: Harper, 1972.

An Hungarian musician sells all his possessions to come to New York.

Rékai, Kati. *The Adventures of Mickey, Taggy, Puppo and Cica, and How They Discover Budapest.* Toronto: Canadian Stage and Arts Publications, Ltd., 1979.

The author skillfully weaves Hungarian landmarks, famous historical figures, and national traditions into an adventure story for young children. A puzzle has also been prepared to accompany the book.

Sawyer, Ruth. *The Christmas Anna Angel.* New York: Viking Press, 1944.

The story takes place in war-torn Hungary during the early part of the century. A little girl believes that Christmas will pass without the traditional cakes of the holiday season. A miracle enables them to celebrate Christmas the traditional way.

Seredy, Kate. *The Chestry Oak.* New York: Viking Press, 1961.

The story describes World War II and the bombing of Hungary. An acorn from a fallen oak tree on the Hungarian estate is carried to America. Michael begins a new life in the Hudson Valley with the family who adopted him.

Seredy, Kate. *The Good Master.* New York: Viking Press, 1935.

Background for this book is pre-war Hungary. Kate is sent from the city to stay with her uncle on his ranch on the Hungarian plains. Hungarian customs are woven into the story.

Seredy, Kate. *The Singing Tree.* New York: Viking Press, 1939.

Seredy describes the days of World War I in Hungary when a farm on the plains provides a refuge for people of several nationalities.

Taylor, Sydney. *A Papa Like Everyone Else.* Chicago: Follett, 1966.

Young Gisella cannot understand why her father has left them in Hungary before World War I to go to America. Her older sister explains that Papa has gone to America to seek work. After five years their father returns and the girls have a father like everyone else.

Biography

Esterer, Arnulf K. *Prophet of the Atomic Age: Leo Szilard.* New York: Messner, 1972.

This biography profiles the life and career of the nuclear physicist who was instrumental in the development of the atomic age.

Helm, Everett. *Bartók.* New York: Crowell, 1971.

A discussion of the life of the Hungarian composer who spent his last years in the United States. Also examined are aspects of his style and major compositions.

Lengyel, Emil. *Lajos Kossuth: Hungary's Great Patriot.* New York: Watts, 1969

Kossuth is remembered as the leader of the Hungarian Revolution of 1848.

Mindszenty, József Cardinal. *Memoirs.* New York: MacMillan, 1974

This autobiography of the former primate of Hungary is told from his boyhood years through his imprisonment and refuge in the American Embassy in Budapest.

Noble, Iris. *Joseph Pulitzer: Front Page Pioneer.* New York: Messner, 1957.

This biography describes how Pulitzer fought for freedom of the press.

Walker, Alan. *Liszt.* New York: Crowell, 1971.

Biography of Franz Liszt which includes photographs, facsimiles, and prints.

Songs

Cooperative Recreation Service. *Merry Hours; Favorite Hungarian Folk Songs.* Burnsville, N.C.: World Around Songs, 1957.

Favorite Magyar folk songs, including several children's songs. Includes a pronouncing guide.

Pásti, Barbara. *Memories of Hungary Album; A Collection of Its Best Loved Songs.* New York: Edward B. Marks Music Corp., 1947.

A collection of 29 Hungarian and Gypsy folk songs with lyrics in English and Hungarian, and music. Children will enjoy some of the songs, but the collection is for all age groups.

Toth, Julianna Campbell. *Sing Out Go: Hungarian Folk Songs.* Lorain, Ohio: Kalman and Julianna C. Toth, Publishers, 1969.

A collection of popular Hungarian folk songs. Contains music and lyrics and an English and Hungarian index.

Recordings

Folk Dances and Folk Music of Hungary. Newark, N.J.: Folkcraft.

Recording which demonstrates various Hungarian folk instruments and dances performed by villagers.

Golya, Golya, Gilice. Teaneck, N.J.: Hungarian Records.

Children's games, dances, songs, and regional music played by the Teka Ensemble of Budapest. Dance and game descriptions are available from Hungaria Records, Box 2073, Teaneck, N.J. 07666.

Kodály, Zoltán. *Gyermek És Női Karok.* 2 vols. Qualiton.

Includes songs for New Year's, Twelfth Night, Whitsunday, plus others in Hungarian.

Films and Filmstrips

The King Who Never Really Lived. Audio Brandon Films. 16mm color film.

An animated film using puppets tells the classic children's story by Ferenc Móra about a king who is disturbed in his sleep by a fly and how the court jester teaches the angry king a lesson.

The Miraculous Hind (A Hungarian Legend). Donars Productions, P.O. Box 24, Loveland, CO 80537. Filmstrip. Produced by National Film Board of Canada.

HUNGARIAN ETHNIC HERITAGE STUDY OF PITTSBURGH

The Hungarian Ethnic Heritage Study of Pittsburgh has published ten curriculum kits that present aspects of the Hungarian ethnic heritage in Greater Pittsburgh. Following are the curriculum kits that have been published:

1. Children's Hungarian Heritage
2. Hungarian Immigrants in Greater Pittsburgh, 1880–1980
3. Guide to Historic Hungarian Places in Greater Pittsburgh
4. Hungarian Community Life in Greater Pittsburgh
5. Hungarian Folk Traditions Revisited
6. Hungarian Folk Arts and Crafts
7. Survey of Hungary: Past and Present
8. Hungarian Historical Sources and Collections in Greater Pittsburgh
9. Bibliographical Guide to Hungarian-American Sources
10. Teaching Guide for Hungarian Curriculum Kits

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